

<sup>6</sup>Composite of as X50S from Degussa AG as a combination of bis(3-triethoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide coupling agent and carbon in a 50/50 ratio

<sup>7</sup>ntiozonant of the p- phenylenediamine type

<sup>8</sup>Antioxidant as a polymerized trimethyl dihydroquinoline type

5 <sup>9</sup>Of the sulfenamide and guanidine type.

<sup>10</sup>Mixed diaryl phenylenediamine type

### EXAMPLE II

10 The prepared rubber compositions were cured at a temperature of about 150°C for about 36 minutes and the resulting cured rubber samples evaluated for their physical properties as shown in the following Table 2. The Samples A, B and C correspond to Samples A, B and C of Example I.

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		<u>Table 2</u>		
		<u>Parts</u>		
		<u>Control</u>		
		<u>Sample A</u>	<u>Sample B</u>	<u>Sample C</u>
<u>Properties</u>				
<u>Rheometer (150°C)<sup>1</sup></u>				
	Minimum torque (dNm)	6	8.9	9.5
20	Maximum torque (dNm)	24	31.8	32.5
<u>Stress-strain Properties</u>				
	300% modulus (MPa)	4.6	7.6	8
	Tensile strength (MPa)	13.7	17.4	18
25	Elongation at break (%)	714	641	645
<u>Tear (force in Newtons)<sup>2</sup></u>				
	Streblor at 95°C	179	262	232
30	Fatigue-to-failure <sup>3</sup> cycles (cam #18)	1412	1386	1440
	DIN abrasion (10 Newtons) cm <sup>3</sup> lost	95	69	58
	Rebound (100°C)	57.8	58.9	60
	Hardness, Shore A, 100°C	42.6	52.4	52.6
	Blade penetration (mm) <sup>4</sup>	1.6	1.3	1.3
35	Energy penetration (joules) <sup>5</sup>	1.8	2.9	3.2

<sup>1</sup>Torque applied by an oscillating disk to uncured rubber samples which cures during the test.

40 <sup>2</sup>Force required to pull apart 5mm wide strips (180° pull) a measure of adherence to itself.